SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853. No. 169.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
ON RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

☞ THE Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fine order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at - - - - - 8 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at - - - - 1 P. M.

in time to connect with the day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth and Wilmington.

Returning, leave Weldon, after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington, at - - 3½ P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at - - - - 8½ P. M.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington,—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on, or East of, the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R Company, June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESpectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED.' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.
June 9th, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PETERSBURG, June 23, 1853.

WE are this day receiving direct from the Importer
60 Boxes Lemons, prime order
50 do. Oranges "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palm Nuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above for the fourth of July, had better send their orders early, as all description of fruit is advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKS, & SON.

WILSON & GRICE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, AND NAVAL STORES.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

HAVE in Store, and offier for sale,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping Paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old South Side Social Maderia Wine, in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure Old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Allegany." Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine.
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champagne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholerale rates, and upon accommodating terms.

WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11 High street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

I A BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store
Peters burg, May 5, 1852. tf.

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age. by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L. L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. E. POMEROY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA
FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS.

Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D. TURNER,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853., 39—1y.

House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Dredge, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sal and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize o very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Black Goods.

PLAIN Black Alapacas, various prices.
do do Muslin DeLains
do do French Bombazine
Black Silk, Raw Silk, and Cotton Hose.
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 48—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security. without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store,
ON MAIN STREET.

Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of

"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Ila Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER &Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.
Danbury, Stokes County, N. C. }
May 16th, 1853. } 56—6w.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 28, 1853. 29—tf

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.
May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
Commssion & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 1, 2 &3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,

NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.
Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Fine Table Cutlery.---One selt Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by J. BROWN.
may 25, 1853. 47—

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
May 13th, 1853. 52—
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.
S. & W.

WHOLESALE TRADE,
For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

THE GENIUS OF ENTERPRIZE!

AFTER Rome was subjugated by the hordes of northern barbarians in the fifth century, the luminaries of science that has shone with such effulgence upon the Greeks and Romans, were almost extinguished, and for ages the world lay in an interminable night of mental and moral gloom. The human intellect seems to have laid dormant during the long and tedious Winter, with no enlivening spring to awaken and revivify is inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to appear, and slowly and majestically arose from that murky chaos, the sun of enlightenment, ordered by Providence to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

PYFER & CO.

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!

UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!

The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.

$55,498, in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.
$30,000, package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$26,000, package of Quarters, sant to Alabama.
$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.
$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S. Carolina.
$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylavania.
$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.
$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.

For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"*No such word as Fail*," *at Pyfer & Co's.*

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. July.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Tickets.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$10,412	78 Nos	12 drawn		$2 50	$10 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn		1	4 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn		5	18 00
6	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn		10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn		5	18 00
8	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn		5	15 00
9	30,360	75 Nos	11 drawn		10	40 00
11	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn		8	25 00
12	20,000

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

We [illegible] importance of trifles, so called [illegible] when we have learned that [illegible] sects, and that the same apparently insignificant creatures have gemmed the sea with islands of coral, will venture to despise "small beginnings."

If we look closely into this, we shall find, that in it as in nature, scarcely any event is of itself unimportant, or incapable of being turned to useful account. The poet tells us that

> There is a tide in the affairs of men,
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

And this is true; but there are also unnoticed currents and shifting winds playing over the great ocean of time, and these, if skillfully and boldly seized, may prove as important to our progress as the mighty flood-tide itself. Our readers have, doubtless, long since remarked, out of what slender threads the web of great fortunes have been woven by skillful and energetic hands, using means and seizing opportunities which the feeble or indolent either overlook or despise. A few remarkable instances of thus "compelling fortune," we are now about to offer them—the successful result of one of which came under our own personal observation, while the heroine of another is at this present time living in France. Giving her history the precedence due to her sex, we shall begin with it, and thus show our readers the importance of a handful of wool! Eugenie was the daughter of a merchant living at Marseilles, and in her early youth married a Catalan officer, in the service of Don Carlos. She followed his fortunes through all the disastrous chances of civil war suffering, during this period, privations and dangers, which were doubtless needful to nerve her frame and mind for the trying lot which awaited her. In one of the guerilla skirmishes of the war, he fell, and lay unburied on the mountain height; but the heroic love of his wife would not suffer his remains to be left for the carrion-crow, "or the wolf to batten o'er him." In the silence and darkness of night, she dug a grave for him with her own hands—a task fraught with as much peril as that which threatened the Antigone of Grecian fable, or even greater; for no Creon ever equalled in barbarity the ferocious soldiery of both sides in that hateful war. Neither her sex nor her foreign birth would have saved her, had a Christino found her engaged in her holy task. Dramatic fiction surely never imagined a more terrible situation than this, with all its adjuncts of wild mountain scenery, the gloom of darkening night, and threatening dangers—not to speak of the heart-suffering of the actor in it—the woman whose delicate hands labored to form a grave for her beloved. The task was, however, achieved in safety, and then the young widow fled, with her two infant children, into the deepest solitudes of the hills, taking refuge, finally, in an old ruined convent, situated on a steep acclivity, and visited only by shepherds, who brought their flocks from the valleys below to the mountain pastures. One can scarcely fancy a more wretched or hopeless position. She was utterly penniless; and the only comfort nature afforded her, was the abundant wood to be found near the spot. Of this, the dauntless mother laid in a good supply ere winter. She also offered to assist the shepherds in tending their sheep, and to stable them during the night in her ruined dwelling; while, in return for these pastoral services, she received from them a scanty crust and milk for her infants. The peasants, touched by her patience and industry, bore the tidings of the strange lady's doings to their own homes in the valley; and, moved by curiosity, the women, when they next came up with food for their husbands, visited the recluse. She entered frankly into conversation with her guests.

"It is a long and weary journey for you the days you are obliged to ascend the mountain, and a great hinderance to your work."

"Yes, senora."

"And it must be dull in your lonely homes, when your husbands are away?"

Again an affirmative reply.

"Well, if you like, I will clear out the great refectory of the convent, and you may bring your wheels and spin here together."

The offer was thankfully accepted, and the whole female population of the village soon assembled daily in the large airy hall, bringing their children with them. They came at the peep of dawn, and returned late at night to the dull hovels below. The contrast must have been a delightful one, from the monotony and gloom of the valley beneath. Here they had light, fresh air, warmth—wood being abundant—and the fellowship of others. At the end of each week the grateful peasants presented to their benefactress—for such, in truth, she was—a handful of spun wool each, and out of this small offering she wove her fortune. Descending occasionally to the nearest town, she sold those little wool-gatherings, and in a few months had accumulated enough to purchase the shepherds' raw wool, and to beg for an hour's labor, instead of the handful of material from her guests. Before the summer was over, she collected, by management and industry, enough of money to pay them for their work; and, at the next sheep-shearing, she became the purchaser of more than half the wool.

Her energy and talent inspired her poor neighbors with similar zeal and activity. They spun merrily and briskly under her eye, sure of a purchaser for the produce of their labor, without having to wend their steps down the mountains. It is surprising what the impetus of a master mind can achieve. Labor gained a new life from the example of the spirited Frenchwoman; every thing prospered with the mountain Arachnes; and during the second spring following her first appearance among them, Madame L—— was able to leave her children to their care, and journey, under the escort of some of her shepherd friends, to the frontier, where she contracted with one of the greatest wool-buyers of France for the produce of the next winter's spinning.

In three years the old convent was converted into a spinning-factory; became renowned throughout the north of Spain for the fineness of its produce; and proved a source of domestic comfort and prosperity to the poor peasants who had once, out of their humble means, exercised charity toward its desolate inmate.

Madame L——'s web of good fortune waxed every year. She is now a wealthy capitalist. She has four factories in Spain, and seven in France, besides cotton and flax mills in Belgium. She has by her energy, prudence, and kindness, compelled fortune; and out of a handfull of wool, has extracted prosperity for herself, her children, and the many who labor for her. Her character appears to us in every respect a counterpart of that of the wise woman of the Proverbs, with a nearness of resemblance indeed surprising, when found under the influences and prejudices of western civilization. We have heard that she has not lost any of her really great qualities under the trial of prosperity, but continues as energetic, patient, and simple in her habits, as when she dwelt in desolate penury on the hills of Spain.

Above the grave, so touchingly hallowed by the circumstances of its formation, there now stands, in a wild and solitary pass near Probeda, a magnificent monument of white marble, bearing, in letters of gold, the name—"Jago L——, Aged 27." In poverty and wealth, the love of that faithful wife is changeless.

And now, transporting our readers from the Pyrenees to the palm-groves, we will endeavor to illustrate the title of our article by an Oriental tale, which, when we first heard it, recalled to our memory the [illegible] devoutly-believed stories of the *Arabian Nights*. There dwelt, many years ago, in the island of Bombay, a young Parsee, or fire-worshipper, one of the poorest of his tribe, but endowed with a sagacity as great as that of the more cultivated dame of Christendom, and with as large and benevolent a heart. This man began life with less substantial grounds for hope than the dreamer Alnaschar possessed; for whereas he of the Arabian story had a basket-full of glass and earthenware, our modern Guebre possessed but two old wine-bottles! They were, to be sure, of more value there than they are here, being articles held in great estimation in some parts of India—as, for example, in Scinde, where, when it was first occupied by the British, a couple of fowls could be obtained for an old porter-bottle. Still it was a decidedly "small beginning" for a merchant; but he managed to sell them advantageously; bought more; again made a profitable bargain, and became a regular *bottle wallah*—that is, seller of bottles. In a country where nature so abundantly supplies the wants of her children—where a basket of charcoal and a handful of rice form the *cuisine* of the poor, it is easier to save, than in a land where many wants consume the hard-earned pittance. Our Parsee accumulated annas till they grew into rupees, and became a thriving trader. Then the opium-trade engaged his attention. Some doubtful speculation in it was mentioned in his presence, and seeing with instinctive sagacity the probable profit, he closed with the proposal unhesitatingly; and thus—for it proved most successfully—in the words of the friend who told me his history, "he cleared £10,000 by a stroke of his pen." From that moment, his rise to the summit of prosperous fortune was rapid. Nor could it be called the work of chance, or a mere caprice of destiny. He studied to meet the exigencies of his new position. He learned to speak the language, and understand, in a great measure, the commercial policy of the European strangers who rule the land. He was industrious, self-denying, and quick-witted. When we saw him, in his advancing age, he possessed, as the fruit of his own thought and energy, an income of some hundreds of thousands yearly; and he spent his wealth as liberally as he had earned it carefully. His charity scarcely knew a bound. In one year, he gave away in alms to the poor, English and natives, the enormous sum of £90,000, for which he received the thanks of the Queen of England, and her likeness set in diamonds, besides the first title of knighthood bestowed on an Oriental since the days of Saladin. He founded a noble hospital. His wife gave her jewels to form a causeway between the islands of Bombay and Salsette, many lives having been lost among the natives in making the somewhat dangerous *trajet;* and he never drove out without carrying in his carriage bags of small coin, to fling to to the mendicants who thronged his path. It was while seated at his own table—in a bungalow he had purchased on the Kandallah Hills, and which he lent to our party as a place of rest during the ascent—that we first heard the story of the achievement of this wealth, and, gazing on the splendor around us, the "two bottles" appeared little else than an Eastern fable. The land for many a mile round was his; the plantations of roses, covering whole acres, and so sweetly clothing the wild mountain-side, were but a lovely portion of his merchandise—their essence but a fragrant addition to his heaps of gold. And then the luxury of this country retreat! The European furniture—the costly china dinner-service, manufactured for him, and bearing his arms and initials—the plate, and servants, and rich viands—all from such a small beginning! It was marvellous as a fairy tale.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy is now no more; but the memory of his good deeds is still and will be long cherished in the East.

We cannot conclude our sketch of "small beginnings" without speaking of a certain singular little republic which has some claim to be remembered under such a heading, though its history is no modern instance, and will lead us some fourteen or fifteen hundred years into the shadows of the past. It is only befitting the antiquity of the tale, to say that, once upon a time, there existed a certain peasant of Dalmatia, named Marino, who was by trade a mason—a worthy, honest, industrious man, and devout according to the light vouchsafed to him. This artisan was employed in the reparation of the town of Rimini; and when his task was ended, he retreated to a neighboring mountain, built for himself a cell, and embraced the life of a hermit. After a time, his sanctity and charity were rumored abroad; and the lady of the land—the Princess of Rimini—visited his hermitage, was charmed by his piety and intelligence, and bestowed on him as a gift the high and craggy mountain where he had fixed his home; no very great bounty, if we consider that its summit, usually vailed in clouds, was covered with eternal snow; but Marino, or, as he was now styled, St. Marino, turned the barren land to good account. He invited all whom he deemed worthy of sharing his solitude; many a lowly and homeless peasant, many a wanderer seeking a precarious crust, to dwell with him in this eagle's aerie. Nor did he, as might have been supposed probable, enjoin a monastic life on them. On the contrary, he assisted and directed their labor in the construction of a town, and in the cultivation of such parts of the mountain as were capable of being rendered productive. A more useful saint never lived! As there was neither spring nor fountain on the hill, he taught them to construct huge cisterns and reservoirs, which they filled with snow-water, or left for the reception of rain. They planted vineyards on the mountain-sides, which produced excellent wine, and became, in a brief space, a flourishing colony.

San Marino gave them wise and just laws; lived to see his poor brethren prosperous and happy; and dying, became their tutelary saint, had a church dedicated in his name, and a statue erected to his honor.

The miniature republic of San Marino existed for centuries, free and unchanged, amid all the mutations of the governments of Italy; and Addison, in his *Travels* gives us a pretty picture of this tiniest of independent States; to which there was but one road, a severe law prohibiting its people from making a new way up the mountain—where the chief officers of State were two *capitanos*, (answering to the old Roman consuls, but chosen every six months,) a commissary or lawyer, a physician and a schoolmaster—where every body had "some tincture of learning," and the embassador of which, when sent to a foreign State, "was allowed out of the treasury *one shilling a day!*"—where the people possessed the simplicity and virtues of the golden age, and revered for centuries the memory of the peasant who had given their forefathers a home, and bequested to them an inheritance of freedom and contentment.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal writes that the poet Alexander Smith, whose productions have recently made such a sensation in the literary circles of Scotland, and are so favorably noticed in the English Reviews, was, in 1846, a 'seedy' and neglected individual in Wisconsin—the butt for ridicule of all the literary people of that ilk—and that, after seeking in vain through all our principal Eastern cities, for a just appreciation of the merits of a volume of his poems, then recently published, he went to Europe, where he has become famous.

[From the Musical World and Times.]

SUNDAY MORNING AT THE DIBDINS.

"Jane," (suddenly exclaims Mrs. Dibden,) "do you know its nearly time for your Sabbath School to commence? I hope you have committed your hymns and commandments to memory. Put on your little jet bracelet and your ruffled pantelettes. Now, say the third commandment, while I fix your curls; it does seem to me as if your hair never curls half as well on Sunday as on week days. Mind, you ask Letty Brown where her mother bought that cunning little straw hat of hers; not in Sabbath School, of course; that would be very wicked, but after it is over, as you walk along to Church.

"Jane, what is the chief end of man? Don't know. Well it's the most astonishing thing that Assembly's Catechism don't stay in your head any longer. It seems to go into one ear and out of the other. Now pay particular attention while I tell you what the chief end of man is—is well—I—why don't you hold still? you are always putting a body out! You had better run up stairs and get your book.

"Here, stop a minute, and let me tie your sash straight. Pink is very becoming to you, Jane; you inherit your mothers blonde beauty. Come away from that glass, Jane, this minute; don't you know it is wicked to look in the glass on Sunday? See if you can say your 'creed' that your Episcopal teacher wants you to learn. Come; 'I believe'—in less than one week your toes will be through those drab gaiters, Jane. Goodness! if there isn't the bell! Why didn't your get your lesson Saturday evening? Oh! I recollect, you were at dancing school. Well—you needn't say anything about that to your teachers, because there's 'a time to dance,' and a time to go to meeting, and *now* it is meeting time; so come here, and let me roll that refractory ringlet over my finger once more, and then, do you walk *solemnly* along to church, as a baptized child should.

"Here! stop a bit! you may wear this coral bracelet of mine, if you won't loose it. There. now you look most as pretty as your mother did when she was at your age. Don't toss your head so, Jane. people will call you vain, and you know I have always told you that it makes very little difference how a little girl looks, if she is only a little Christian. There, good bye, repeat your Chatechism, going along; and, don't let the wind blow your hair out of curl."

SUNDAY NOON AT THE DIBDINS.

[Mr. Dibdin reading a pile of business letters, fresh from the Post-Office; Mrs. Dibdin in a pearl colored brocade and lace ruffles, devouring "Bleak House."]

Mrs. Dibdin.—"Jane, is it possible I see you, on the Holy Sabbath day, with Mother Goose's Melodies? Put it away this minute, and get your Bible. There's the pretty story of Joseph building the ark, and Noah in the lion's den, and Isaac killing his brother Cain, and all that."

Jane.—"Well, but mamma, you know I can't spell the big words. Won't you read it to me?"

Mrs. Dibdin.—"I am busy reading, now, my dear; go and ask your papa."

Jane.—"Please, papa, will you read to me in my little Bible? mamma is busy."

Mr. Dibdin.—"My dear, will you be kind enough to pull that bell for Jane's nursery maid? She is getting troublesome."

* * * * * * *

Exit Miss Jane to the nursery, to listen to Katy's and her friend Bridget's account of their successful flirtations with John O'Balligan and Michael O'Donague.

FANNY FERN.

PROPENSITIES AND HABITS OF LIONS. One of the most striking things connected with the lion is his voice, which is extremely grand and peculiarly striking. It consists at times of a low deep moaning, repeated five or six times, ending in faintly audible size; at other times he startles the forest with loud, deep toned, solemn roars, repeated five or six times in quick succession, each increasing in loudness of the third and fourth. when his voice dies away in five or six low muffled sounds, very much resembling distant thunder. At times, and not unfrequently, a troop may be heard in concert, one assuming the lead, and two, three, or four more singing a catch. Like our Scottish stags, they roar loudest in cold, frosty nights; but on no occasion are their voices to be heard in such perfection, or so intensely powerful, as when two or three strange troop of lions approach a fountain to drink at the same time. When this occurs, every member of each troop sounds a bold roar of defiance at the opposite parties; and when one roars, all roar together, and each seems to vie with his comrades in the intensity and power of his voice. The power and grandeur of those nocturnal forest concerts is inconceivably striking and pleasing to the hunter's ear. The effect is greatly enhanced when the hearer happens to be situated in the depths of the forest at the dead hour of midnight, unaccompanied by any attendant, and ensconced within twenty yards of the fountain which the surrounding troop of lions are approaching. Such has been my situation many scores of times; and though I am allowed to have a tolerably good taste for music, I consider the catches which I am regaled with, as the sweetest and most natural I ever heard.

As a general rule, lions roar during the night: their sighing moans commencing as the shades of evening envelope the forest, and continuing at intervals during the night. In distant and secluded regions, I have constantly heard them roaring loudly as late as 9 or 10 o'clock on a bright, sunny morning. In hazy and rainy weather, they are to be heard at every hour in the day, but their roar is subdued. It often happens that when two strange male lions meet at a fountain a terrific combat ensues, which not unfrequently ends in the death of one of them. The habits of the lion are strictly nocturnal; during the day he lies concealed beneath the shade of some low dusky tree or wide spreading bush, within the level forest, or on the mountain side. He is also partial to lofty reeds or fields of long rank yellow grass, occuring in lowly valleys. When he is successful in his catch and has secured his prey, he does not roar much that night, only uttering occasionally a few low moans; that is, provided no intruders approach him otherwise the case would be very different.

I remarked a fact connected with the lion's hour of drinking peculiar to themselves: they seemed unwilling to visit the fountains with good moonlight. Thus when the moon rose early, the lions deferred their watering until late in the morning; and when the moon rose late, they drank at an early hour in the night.

Owing to the tawny color of the coat with which nature has robed him, he is perfectly invisible in the dark; and although I have often heard them lapping the water under my very nose, not twenty yards from me, I could not possibly make out so much as the outline of their forms. When a thirsty lion comes to water, he stretches out his massive arms, lies down on his breast to drink, and makes a loud lapping noise not to be mistaken. He continues lapping up the water for a long while, and four or five times, during the proceeding he pauses for half a minute, as if to take breath. One thing conspicuous about them is their eyes, which in a dark night glow like two balls of fire.

Cumming's Hunter's Life in South Africa.

If you wish to know what public fame is, remember that the long line of Roman consuls and Grecian magistrates is now forgotten, while Esop, a slave, Socrates, a mechanic, and Horace, the son of a freedman, are immortal.

A CHINESE DINNER PARTY. When a Chinese invites to a ceremonious dinner, a large red paper is sent several days before the time. On this is written the invitation, in the politest terms of the language. On the day before the feast another invitation is sent to the guests, on ross-colored paper, to remind them of it, and to ascertain whether they are coming. Again on the next day, a short time before the hour appointed, the invitation is repeated, to inform them that the feast is prepared and awaits them. When the guests are assembled, the first thing presented is warm almond milk, in large cups. Every table is served with exactly the same food, and the same number of dishes, at one and the same moment. Only four or five persons sit at each table; in very fashionable houses not more than two or three. The tables are mostly made of polished ebony, or Surat back wood, and double; for, as they use no tablecloths, the upper table is removed, with all that is on it, at the end of the first course, to give place to the second. For the end of the first course, the tables are laid out with chop-sticks, wine cups, China ware, or enamelled spoons or stands, and two little plates, with fruits, nuts, etc. Several small cold dishes, such as dry salted fish, shred fine and made into salad, with mushrooms, etc., are spread over the board, only leaving room in the centre for a cup, about the size of a breakfast cup. The dinner now commences, and all the wine cups are filled with *sew heng-tsow*—a weak, acidulated liquor, distilled from millet seed, and is always drank hot—and the master of the feast rises, as well as all the guests; he holds the wine cup in both hands, saluting them with it, after which they all drink together, and sit down again. A cup with hot food is now served in the centre of every table.

After the first course has been finished the upper table is removed, and the table remaining is spread with spoons, wine-cups, chop-sticks, vinegar, soy, and sweet sauce, with some plates of sliced raqishes, oranges, and various other fruits and vegetables, placed before each person; and all the large fruits are sliced, as well as the vegetables. While the second course is preparing, those who are tired of sitting rise and walk about the room. The second table being prepared, the guests are all seated again, when bird's nest soup—the most expensive and the greatest delicacy a Chinese can offer—is served up, with pigeon's or plover's eggs floating upon it, to each person. When entertaining any of the high constituted authorities, the master puts the first dish of the second course on each table himself, as it is brought in by the servants. After all, tea is served up in covered cups, as before described—on the leaves, and without milk or sugar; and thus closes the entertainment. On the day following the feast, the host sends a large red paper to each of the guests, apologizing for the badness of the dinner; and they answer him on the same sort of paper, expressing in the most exalted and extravagant terms the pleasure and unbounded satisfaction his feast has afforded them. The pigtailed nation in everything are unlike any other people, though doubtless under all this show of politeness is hidden an equal amount of duplicity and dissimulation as can elsewhere be found. The Chinese customs evince much that is hollow-hearted in their social relations.

Tour in China.

TRUE SPORTS IN CALIFORNIA. It is announced in our latest California exchanges that on the 20th a horse race was to have taken place near Monterey, California—distance ten miles over a level country. The following were the stakes: $10,000 in cash, (a side,) one thousand head of cattle, (valued at $23,000,) and five hundred young mares, (valued at $5,000,) making in all $80,000; $40,000 a side.

This is California all over in its *native* character. We suppose the case is about like this: Each of the owners of the two steeds thinks his nag the best in all that neck of woods, and he challenges all creation to beat him. He is taken up by the other party. They begin to bet and then to bluff, and finally each stands up for his own horse with so much spirit that when the stakes are fixed upon it is discovered that each one has bet about all the cash, cattle and horses that he is worth. Then they each have their friends, and they bet largely also. The ladies, too, come upon the ground, dressed up in their gayest toggery, and they bet. The boys bet. Everybody bets, and such a time as they have when the riders are mounted you must go and see for yourself, to appreciate the exciting occasion.

Cin. Enquirer.

Why, that reminds us of Old Kentucky "in times of Eld," and there is some of the leven left Our late Washington correspondent remarked that we were "the bettingest people on the face of the earth," but he had not heard from California. However, "will you bet," is a frequent argument here, and it meets one at every turn. We saw two individuals standing in the street for some time, and every few minutes they shook hands cordially as though they had just met after a long absence, or were about to separate for years. They had only been convincing each other on points by the usual accompaniment of every conversation, "I'll bet you," or, "will you go a V?"

Louisville Times.

THE GOOD FORTUNE OF THE ADMINISTRATION. Two facts stand out prominently in the attitude assumed by the opposition leaders and presses in respect to the administration of President Pierce. The first is, that no single accusation is anywhere brought against it, save in relation to its appointments. The second is, that no charge is made that any appointment has been given to an incompetent or incapable man.

Now, considering that the nationality of the position of the administration is not disputed, and seeing that no other accusation is brought against the President's appointees save that some of them are alleged in *past times* to have entertained erroneous opinions on the sectional issues, we apprehend that the opposition will not make much headway with the people so long as they harp upon nothing else than these appointments. The people want a national policy, and they want the offices filled by men who will sustain that policy, and perform their official duties with fidelity and ability. These conditions being fulfilled by the administration, the people will not rake up old political dissensions as a pretence for opposition.

Especially will such an attempt at opposition be ineffectual against an administration which, in its general management, both of the domestic and foreign affairs of the country, has shown itself not only to be beyond the reach of censure, but also has commended itself to universal approbation. The administration has come into power at a time when, in the judgment of the people, thorough and efficient reform and renovation are required in all departments of the public service; and while these great public requirements are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the country; and while the administration is admitted to be true in the whole of its public policy to the broad, national principles upon which it came into power, its enemies will find that they have undertaken a hopeful task in attempting to bring upon it reproach or discredit by reason of the past political errors of some of the men whom it has appointed to office. In all this matter the country will judge the administration and its official agents rather by their present opinions, and by their future official conduct, than by a reference to dissensions growing out of a state of things which no longer exists.

Union.

Lord Palmeston says that 206 grave yards had been closed within the limits of London, and the remainder would be closed as soon as possible.

Extract from the New York Tobacco Circular of July 2d, 1853:

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. The present position of this fabric presents an anomaly, the raw material showing a steady advance, while the manufactured article is much depressed, and consequently bears a disproportionate value, especially for inferior grades, the market for which is largely overstocked. We notice rather more inquiry for established brands within the past few days, and an improved feeling is early anticipated. We understand that manufacturers are curtailing their business, which must ultimately prove beneficial to all concerned. The sales for the month are liberal for the season of the year, and the stock on hand has greatly increased. We retain quotations of last month, some of which are nominal.

Best Brands of 5's and 8's		18 a 22
Medium,	5's and 8's	14 a 16
Common,	5's and 8's	9 a 12
do	16's	8 a 10
Good and Medium 16's, stock light		11 a 13
Twist in Kegs, No. 1, (no demand)		18 a 23
do	Common, do	15 a
Pounds, No. 1, (limited demand)		24 a 40
do	Medium, do	12 a 16
do	Common, do	9 a 10
32's		19 a 23
Ladies' Twist, (none in market,)		20 a 23
Sales for June, 1853,		15,850 Packages.
" " 1852,		12,691 "
Stocks,		62,224 Packages.
"		24,985 "

WASHINGTON'S CHARMED LIFE. Of eighty-six officers, twenty-six were killed, (in Braddock's action,) among them, Sir Peter Halket, and thirty-seven were wounded, including Gage, and other field officers. Braddock braved every danger.

His secretary was shot dead. Both his English aids were disabled early in the engagement leaving the American alone to distribute his orders. "I expected every moment," said one whose eye was on Washington, "to see him fall." Nothing but the superintendant care of Providence could have saved him. An Indian Chief—I suppose a Shawnee—singled him out with his rifle, bade others of his warriors to do the same. Two horses were killed under him; four balls penetrated his coat. Some potent Manitou guards him!" exclaimed the savage. "Death," wrote Washington, was levelling, my companions on every side of me; but by the all powerful dispensations of Providence, I have been protected." "To the public," said Davis, a learned Divine, in the following month, "I point out that heroic youth, whom I can but hope Providence has preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country. "Who is Mr. Washington?" asked Lord Halifax, a few months later.—"I know nothing of him," he added, "but they say he behaved in Braddock's action as bravely as if he really loved the whistling of bullets."

Bancroft's American Revolution.

ELOQUENT DESCRIPTION. The following extract, from an address of Meagher, recently delivered in New York, is truly eloquent in its description of the present state of Europe. How impossible, remarks a contemporary, for a soul not stirred and even tried in fire, to conceive and utter such things as these:

"Austria—the whole German family—tongue-tied; the Rhine stagnant in her bed; Poland, still the Niobe of nations, and her estate and children cut up and parcelled out among the robber; Hungary, with the knife at her proud and beauteous neck; Italy, locked within her sculptured sepulchre, and a profane soldiery keeping watch on it; France, grinning in a masquerade, the glare of which binds men to crimes, of which it is the senseless and reckless carnival; Ireland, her people decaying and disappearing faster than the ruins, even, which a ruthless civilization has yet left standing on the soil; where—where can the eye that scans the history of this day turn with joy—without grief, without vengeance, without despair—unless it be to this great commonwealth, the power, the progress, the immensity of which are mapped out in these mighty waters of the west, from which I came but yesterday."

For the week ending the 2d July there were 405 deaths in New York. So that enough persons died and were buried in New York in one week to make a smart village. This number was a falling off of one hundred and fifty-six compared with the proceeding week, when the number of deaths amounted to 561. This evident improvement in the health of the city is attributed to the purification of the atmosphere by several thunder storms which occurred during last week.

For the Standard.

A PROCLAMATION

To the People of the Fourth Congressional District of North Carolina.

Whereas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of my country, I did, without first consulting Mr. A. M. Lewis, indite and write a letter to a connection and friend, of Johnston county, (but through inadvertence no doubt, sent to the wrong address,) on the subject of the Congressional election in that District. And whereas, I am induced to believe that the said A. M. Lewis is endeavoring to excite at least a rebellion, if not a bloody revolution on account of the same.

This is therefore to warn the people, not to suffer themselves to be incited to acts of violence or bloodshed on account of the alleged breach of etiquette. And whereas, as soon as I am put in possession of the specific charges of the said Mr. Lewis, I will, if necessary vindicate myself, as well as prove that Mr. Lewis has shown himself as oblivious of the rules of etiquette, in taking a copy of a private and confidential letter, and attacking a man behind his back, as the person who furnished the said copy is of the proprieties that pertain to a gentleman.

BENJ. C. COOKE.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9, 1853.

Concerning the soap-plant, ("Yucca agustifolia,") of which you ask further particulars, there is not a doubt that it possesses the cleansing quality in an eminent degree, and were it not for its nauseating exhalation when rubbed, especially in warm water, it would be decidedly preferable to any of the alkas line or alcaholic preparations now in use for cleaning the skin. It produces a slight astringent sensation when used in washing hands, from which I infer that it is antiseptic, and might, under certain circumstances, be employed with advantage in medicine, and particularly in surgery. But I have no experimental knowledge of this latter property in the soap plant. The dry, fibrous tunic of which you speak, is no doubt part of the stem, or adherent to it. You are aware that, like many other liliacea, (in which family I take it to be,) its stem appears to spring directly from the bulb. The bulb is composed of tunics, all of which, at the extremity where the stem issues, terminate in course dry fibres, and some seasons of the year several of the external coats lose all their mucilaginous connection, and even detach from the stem, and maintain their position about the bulb by their eliptical form, but are no way vitally connected with the plant. At this season, the bulb is undergoing absorption for the support of the stem apparently. Each tunic disappears by the absorption of the vital or mucilaginous portion, and the subsequent decay of the remaining parallel fibres.

OH LORDY. A new paper has just been started at Vevay, Ia. Of course we wish it may have a good time of it. The following paragraph cut from the first number is "a brick." Don't you think so?

"These sweet evenings, how pleasant it is to stroll 'by the sweet silver light of the moon,' over the beautiful grassy fields and meadows, and listen to the whisperings of the gentle dew, as it descends so beneficently to invigorate the grass and flowers, which are scorched throughout the day by the penetrating rays of the summer sun."

FALL TRADE---1853.

THE GREAT RIVALRY, OR
WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE MARKET
AT THE LOWEST PRICE!

SOME years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the largest

STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

which had ever been sent to Norfolk; since then at each successive season our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged, he has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The new Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from

$80,000 to $100,000

worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new Store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS

have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere.

The stock consists in part of

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Mens' Calf Skin Brogans, of every quality,
" " " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
Mens' coarse thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks.
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality.
Boys Kip and coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds.
Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them, at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—6 MONTHS CREDIT.

The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel. W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE medical properties of the waters of these SPRINGS have been amptly tested, and their beneficial effects are so generally known, that it precludes the necessity of lengthy description. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good Servants, fine Music, a Table furnished with the best that can be procured, and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all who may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visits.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per Season of three Months,	$50 00
Per Month,	20 00
Per Day,	1 00
Horse, per Day,	75
" " Month,	12 50

Children under 12 years of age and Servants, half price. Season commences on the 15th June.

☞ Hacks will always be found at the Warrenton Depot, on arrival of the cars, for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will also be a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

Analysis of the waters, by Prof. Stewart, of Baltimore, Md.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS:

Specific gravity, 1000 4. Reaction Acid.

GASEOUS CONTENTS—Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

SOLID CONTENTS.—Sulphate Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Corbonate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silicia.

Total solid contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1. 6=one grain and 25 hundreths, viz: Magnesia, 0 14; Salts of Lime, 0 84; Silicia Acid, 0 28; Potash a trace; Soda a trace.

CHALYBEATE SPRING:

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000 8.

GASEOUS CONTENTS—Carbonic Acid.

SOLID CONTENTS—Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron, Silicates of Lime and Iron, Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of soda and potash.

Each pint of water contains—Oxide of Iron, 0 49; Carbonate of Lime, 0 14; Silicia Acid, 0 42; potash, a trace, soda, a trace.

Total solid contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1 05=one grain and five hundreths.

WILLIAM D. JONES.
June 30, 1853. 65—w4w.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Equity for Wake County, at Spring Term, 1853, in the petition of Wm. Dallas Haywood, Geo. Little and others *ex parte*, the undersigned Clerk and Master will expose at public sale, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, the following lands named in the pleadings, situated in Wake County:

One tract of Land in said county adjoining the lands of Robert Wynne, Richard Cruse and others, containing two hundred and fifty-four acres.

One other tract of land adjoining the lands of the heirs of Derrill Rogers, Kimbrough Jones and others, containing about two hundred and fifty-six acres.

One other tract adjoining the lands of Kimbrough Jones, Isaac Stallings and others, containing nine and a half acres.

One other tract of land adjoining the lands of John Hutchings, Alfred M. Haywood and others, containing one hundred and eleven acres.

TERMS OF SALE—Bonds well secured payable in six and twelve months. One hundred dollars of the whole purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
July 11th, 1853. 67—tds.

To Teachers.

THE Board of Managers of the Odd Fellows Female Institute about to be opened in the town of Morganton, desire to secure the services of a Female Teacher to take charge of the Institute at once.

A liberal salary will be given to a Teacher of high attainments, and none need apply without satisfactory recommendations.

Any information may be procured from the undersigned or from Gen. C. M. Avery, Col. W. M. Walton or S. A. Betts, Esq., members of the board.

JOHN A. DICKSON, President.
J. DEFERREE, Secretary.
Morganton, N. C., July 1, 1853. 67—5t.

Coal Interest for Sale.

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispose of his interest in the Chalmers Coal Field, embracing one-half the interest conveyed to Dr. B. C. Williams by Dr. Charles Chalmers, and conveyed by said Williams to myself. This Field covers the Horse-shoe Bend of Deep River, and is thought by good judges to be the most promising Field in Chatham. The interest offered for sale is one-fourth of the whole mineral interest on the entire Chalmers tract.

M. M. McKAY.
Summerville, July 9, 1853. 980—3tw.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to his Establishment to come and settle the same, by cash or note. JOHN KANE.

N. B. A fine Billiard Table for sale.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1853. 67—3t.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853.

MR. ROGERS' CARD.

Mr. Rogers, the Whig candidate for Congress in this District, has published a little Card in the Raleigh Register, wherein he announces himself, and declares, furthermore, that he is "in favor of a fair distribution of the public lands or their proceeds among the States." Mr. Rogers, it is clear, desires to stake himself on this issue. He would have the people forget that he is a Bank and Tariff Whig—that he is the political associate of those who opposed the very policy by which a large portion of the lands was acquired. This is just like Federalism. It has steadily opposed the acquisition of lands, and yet, after they have been acquired, it has filled the air with clamors for their distribution or for their proceeds. In this matter, as in others, Federalism has no Constitutional scruples. It regards the federal government as a great centre, around which the States revolve like so many planets in their orbits; and its policy, if carried out, would make the States dependent in fact, as they hold them to be in theory, on this common centre. Federalism, in fine, is but another name for consolidation; and consolidation, if effected, no matter by what measures, would be but another name for a splendid despotism.

Mr. Rogers is for the lands or their proceeds. This, then, is all that is left, *apparently*, of Whig principles. He is in favor of "a *fair* distribution of the public lands or their proceeds among the States." The first point here is, that Mr. Rogers is opposed, according to his own declaration, to Bennett's land bill, for surely he cannot insist that that bill offered a "*fair* distribution"; and secondly, as he mentions the lands first, it is inferable that he prefers a division of the lands to a distribution of the proceeds. Will Mr. Rogers be good enough to tell the people where these proceeds are? Can he show that these lands are not in debt to the federal treasury? Can he produce the proof that, to take these proceeds, even if they exist, from the treasury, is not to raise the tariff-taxes of the people? And is this his position? Would he take money from the treasury with one hand to distribute to the States, and with the other impose a tax on the farmer's iron, salt, and upon woolen and cotton goods, to restore to the treasury the money thus taken out? Is this his policy?

Mr. Rogers talks about North Carolina getting "her rights in this vast property," just as if she were a foreign State, contending with an unjust and grasping government—a government which had taken possession of her property, and was holding on to it against her earnest remonstrance! North Carolina, we beg leave to declare, is a party to the federal government, and "her rights" are in the keeping of that government. It is to her interest as a consuming State that the tariff-taxes should be light; and she is, therefore, willing—other considerations aside—that the revenue from the lands should be devoted to the common charge and expenditure; for she knows that every dollar which is diverted from one branch of revenue, must be supplied by increased taxes on her own citizens.

Mr. Rogers says: "We are in debt, and need this fund—not only to discharge that debt, but to improve our condition as a State and educate our people." This is the old Whig song. The leaders made the air ring with it in 1840; but after they got into power they struck up an entirely different tune. They passed a bill to divide the proceeds, giving the new States largely the advantage, and providing that whenever the tariff should be raised above twenty per cent the distribution should cease; and then, as they thought more of the tariff States than they did of the old States, (North Carolina included) they forthwith, themselves, enacted a law raising the tariff above twenty per cent; and thus cut off the old States from every cent of the land money! These are facts, and Mr. Rogers will not deny them. It is true we are in debt, and need money to carry on a system of internal improvements; but if an advocacy of internal improvement is to be coupled hereafter with propositions to borrow or beg money from the general government for the purpose of effecting the same, it will be found that the number of improvement men will rapidly diminish. The general government has no power to make roads in the States, or to appropriate money to educate the children of the States; and if it cannot do this *directly*, it ought not to be expected nor permitted to do it *indirectly*. We had rather see North Carolina poor and independent than to have her rolling in wealth, and at the same time dependent on federal bounties and the instrument of federal power. But she is not poor. She is able not only to make all desirable and important improvements, but to educate her children; and she will do it all, and do it well, in her own good time.

But, after all, what could Mr. Rogers do if elected to Congress? Could his vote secure the passage of a land or a distribution bill? And if so, where is FRANK PIERCE? Is he not, just now, the President? Aye, "there's the rub." Pass your bills of plunder, and the veto falls!

Mr. Rogers is a young man, full of hope and life. He comes out for Congress—to use the emphatic and *eloquent* language of the Register—"*over his own signature*"; and, like "a freeman" as he is—still quoting from that inimitable journal—"*he announces himself.*" This is all very fine. It makes ones blood glow and tingle to see a man running for Congress "*over his own signature.*" It refreshes one to see any one dash, as Mr. Rogers is doing, full on the power of this Gibraltar of Democracy. It shows spirit, calculation, and a love of a forlorn hope seldom equalled. It might result very handsomely for Mr. Rogers but for one thing, and that is, the certainty that the Democracy will in due time unite on one of the other candidates.

☞ Mr. Henry Hardie, of Raleigh, and Mr. J W. Montgomery, of Caswell, were licensed as probationers to preach the Gospel, by the Orange Presbytery, which assembled at Hillsborough, on the 5th instant. Mr. Willis L. Miller, of Raleigh, was taken under the care of the Presbytery, as a candidate for the Ministry.

AMUSING CORRESPOND NCE.

The last Raleigh Register contains a Correspondence between Richard I. Wynne, Esq., of the County of Hyde, and Hon. K. Rayner, of the County of Hertford, touching the conduct and feelings of the latter towards Hon. Edward Stanly, now of California. Mr. Wynne puts certain questions to Mr. Rayner, as follows:

"1. Had you any *just* ground of opposition to the nomination of the Hon. Edward Stanly, as a candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina in the year 1848?—and if so, will you please, through the medium of some public journal, state what that ground was?

2. Did Mr. Stanly, as has been alleged, say to you, at any time during the year 1847 or 1848, that he could not, and would not, *under any circumstances*, accept such nomination?

3. Did you, in any conversation between yourself, and any Delegate to the Whig State Convention held in this place in 1848, say anything to such Delegate intended as a reflection, in any degree, upon the character or conduct of Mr. Stanly?

4. Was your opposition to Mr. Stanly's nomination the result of any apprehension entertained by you that *his nomination, under all the circumstances*, would give him advantages over you in future elections—you having declined the nomination yourself?"

Mr. Rayner admits, in reply to the first interrogatory, that his reasons "for not favoring Mr. Stanly's nomination for Governor, in 1848, *were* of a private nature, growing out of "their peculiar personal relations." This admission is, in plain English, that he opposed Mr. Stanly's nomination because he did not like him personally; and the impression was then and still is, that this opposition on the part of Mr. Rayner defeated Mr. Stanly's nomination. Mr. Rayner does not venture the assertion that this was a "*just* ground" of opposition, though he states that Mr. Stanly and himself became "courteous" and "civil" towards each other afterwards. All this is very edifying. We hazard no opinion as to the right of a delegate to a Convention to defeat the wishes of a great party, in order to gratify his own personal feelings, but leave Whigs every where to look at the fact and judge for themselves.

In reply to the second interrogatory Mr. Rayner says, in substance, that Mr. S. and himself differed in their recollection of a certain conversation to which the enquiry has reference; and Mr. R. inclines to think that he, and not Mr. S. was mistaken.

In reply to the third interrogatory Mr. Rayner says, in substance, that he has never "reflected" improperly on the character of Mr. Stanly.

The fourth interrogatory, it is evident, troubled Mr. Rayner. He tells Mr. Wynne he thinks he is mistaken in the peculiar manner in which he has framed the question; that if he had asked him if he "had *said*" this was his motive in opposing Mr. Stanly, and not whether it "*was*" his motive, he could have answered him more readily; that he cannot, the way the question is put, give it a "categorical answer"—but that, if Mr. Wynne will allow it to be understood that he meant to refer to what he, Mr. R., might have said, or what he had been charged with having said on the subject, why then he will say that the charge of having opposed Mr. Stanly on the ground referred to, is entirely unfounded. He tells Mr. Wynne, in addition, that his—Mr. Wynne's—letter "is respectful in its tone"—is "well written," and "reflects credit" on his "head and heart."

Mr. Rayner excels as a letter-writer. He would make, for this reason, an excellent Whig candidate for almost any thing. There is a straightforwardness—a boldness—a walking-right-up to the point presented, which causes one to feel proud of politics, and especially of that transparent blank of Whig politics through which the dullest vision may glance at once. We read his letters, and wonder if any one will venture to question him again. Mr. Wynne, we make sure, will not. The people of Mr. Stanly's old District can now see for themselves, *the reason* why that gentleman was defeated in the Whig Convention of 1848!

☞ We observe that some removals of Clerks have recently been made at Washington City—that is, Federalists have been put out and Democrats put in. This is as it should be. The people expect to see their principles carried out by Democratic agents. We never could recognize the propriety or wisdom of feeding and supporting a man, who makes war on the very principles to the triumph of which he owes his support. The Whig policy has been to denounce proscription before the election, and to practice it most unsparingly after the election. If Gen. Scott had been elected, nearly every Democrat would have been removed from office, and but few, if any, appointed. We entertain as little respect as any for the business of office-begging; but aside from this, we trust the process of purification will go on. Spare a Whig from sympathy, and, as a general rule, he will repay you for your sympathy, with interest, the first opportunity that occurs.

☞ We shall copy, in our next, from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 11th, the manly and satisfactory letter of L. O'B. Branch, Esq., in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston and Greenville and Roanoke Roads. The Intelligencer of the 12th refers to this letter in a captious spirit, and does itself the credit of lugging "Democracy" into the controversy. The course of the Intelligencer, *if approved by the people of Petersburg*, will certainly not tend to strengthen the good feeling now existing among many of our people towards that City.

VISITS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE DEPARTMENTS. It is stated in the Republic that President Pierce pays weekly visits to the Departments, drops into the offices of the heads of bureaus, and, so far as his time will permit, makes himself acquainted with the business and practical operations of the several co-ordinate branches of the Government; a practice which everybody will commend, and which will lead the people to believe that he will endeavor to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

THE LATE BISHOP IVES. The New York Church Herald has been furnished with a letter, written by a member of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina, to Bishop Green, which states that "Mrs. Ives will return home with her brother, Dr. Hobart, he having received notice from the Pope that Dr. Ives would be ordained priest in the summer, and could no longer be considered as her husband."

PRESIDENT PIERCE IN BALTIMORE.

President Pierce reached Baltimore on Monday last, on his way to attend the opening of the Chrystal Palace, New York. He was received in a manner which must have been most gratifying to his feelings. The following is his response to the welcoming speech of the Mayor of Baltimore:

"Mr. Mayor, and Fellow-citizens of the city of Baltimore, my heart is full, and it would be difficult to express the depth of feeling with which this cordial welcome has impressed me. (Applause.) Your citizens, by their partial friendship, and more than generous confidence, had previously imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which years devoted to their service, and to the interests and honor of our common country can scarcely cancel. (Applause.) To be thus surrounded by a population not less distinguished for its chivalry than for its intelligence and tried patriotism, is peculiarly gratifying. And among the pleasant memories suggested by the occasion, who can fail to be reminded where the banner of unbridled, unqualified religious toleration was first freely given to the breeze. (Great applause.) You cannot be in such an atmosphere without feeling its vivifying influence. Every man who has a partiot's lungs must feel it, because every man knows that religious toleration lies at the foundation of civil liberty. (Applause.)

No transient traveller can enter this city without being struck with the evidences of enterprise and honest thrift which everywhere meet the eye. Baltimore has stood prominently forth in that astonishing progress of our country which may be truly said to have outmarched prophesy. Her great advantages in a commercial point of view have of course always been marked and apparent; but her commanding geographical position, so far as internal commerce is concerned, forcibly alluded to by Washington as early as 1796, is only beginning to be appreciated even by yourselves, as the great West pours in its boundless resources at the bidding of your enterprise, and the judicious application of your means to those internal improvements which leave the destiny of Baltimore as one of the great cities of the world no matter of doubt.

But, after all, it is not the increase of your population and wealth—the augmentation of your shipping interest, your crowded depots and markets, teeming with the products, agricultural and mineral, of the interior—the erection of splendid edifices, rising as it were by magic,—nor all these combined, which chiefly engross the thoughts of the patriotic citizen, and give to his pulse a quicker and a prouder throb, as he enters your environs and sees these monuments in the distance. They may crumble—that is their destiny—nay, they will moulder and mingle with the common earth, but the inspiration of the deeds of valor which they commemorate, which saved you from the shame of the presence and tread of a foreign soldiery, will never perish. [Applause.]

Who shall say what has been the extent or the power of the example of self-sacrificing heroism which signalized the defence of North Point and Fort McHenry in 1814! It was a dark and trying hour in our history. We were perplexed but not in despair; cast down but not destroyed—when your example and prowess re-animated courage and confidence every where. It was felt that the shield of protection, superior to all human power, always recognized by our forefathers during their great struggle, was still over us. Let us remember it and ever acknowledge it with humble and grateful hearts. (Applause.) Who shall say especially how much your monuments for those who fell, and your reverence and affectionate esteem for those who survived the conflicts of the anxious days and nights to which I have adverted, have had to do with the free and gallant libations of Maryland blood upon so many fields of Mexico? (Applause.)

The fathers of the revolution taught their sons that they owed their first duty to their country—a duty not to be avoided, but to be cheerfully fulfilled in the face of all consequences and of every hazard. [Cheers.] Has not the Almighty blessed to us (their descendents) their example, their experience, and their lessons? Nobler praise cannot be bestowed than to say that no State in this confederacy has furnished a more impressive exemplification of the power of that teaching than that before whose people I have now the honor to stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Mayor, a pleasant incident comes at this moment back to my memory, to which I may be pardoned for adverting. Soon after the barque Kepler anchored, with a portion of the ninth infantry, near the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, about the 30th of June, 1847, another transport came to anchor within a cable's length of her. We could not discern the ship, but in a few moments we heard pealing forth from her deck the stirring notes of "the Star-Spangled Banner." The effect was electrical. I thought probably, from association, that the ship was from Baltimore, and the fact verified the impression. Boats were lowered, and friendly greetings commenced between the sons of Maryland and those of New England, which I trust may never be interrupted. (Applause.]

But, borne on by my feelings, I have detained you much too long. [Cries of "No, no! Go on!"] If already yours were not designated throughout the land as "the Monnmental City," I would venture to christen it, as pre-eminently entitled to the name, "the City of the Star-Spangled Banner." While you will hail with joy the appearance of every new star, as one after another shall be added to the constellation, you will always proclaim, upon the honor and faith of Maryland, that the number shall never be less. [Great applause.]

Sir, I thank you most cordially. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your presence here to-day, and I hope we may meet under agreeable cirsumstances long years to come."

The President was accompanied by Messrs. Davis, Guthrie, and Cushing. He left Baltimore on Tuesday morning for Philadelphia.

At New York, where the President was to arrive on Thursday, he was to be received by the entire military at the Battery, and escorted to the Chrystal Palace where the formal welcoming was to take place, and the ceremonies of the opening of the exhibition were to be immediately proceeded with.

☞ The people of the State will learn with regret, from the following letter, that the Hon. Thomas Ruffin has declined to act as a Commissioner for revising the statute laws:

RALEIGH, July 11th, 1853.

SIR: I feel greatly honored by the confidence of the Legislature in associating me with the two distinguished gentlemen previously appointed, to revise the Statutes of this State; and I should be pleased, if I could with propriety accept the appointment. I am obliged, however, to decline it, as I am unwilling to undertake a duty which I may not be able to perform as I ought. The work is of great importance and of some difficulty; and it were better that it should not be done at all than that it should not be well done. To do it well much time, study and labor are requisite: more, I am sure, than it would be in my power, consistently with other engagements to devote to the execution of my fair share of it. I hope I shall not be considered ungrateful in asking to be excused on this occasion, as I fully believe the other gentlemen to be entirely competent to the task, by themselves, and that they will execute it, without me, to the satisfaction of the Legislature and the country.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's most ob't servant,
THOMAS RUFFIN.

His Excellency, Gov. REID, Raleigh, N. C.

MESSRS. VENABLE AND LEWIS.

These gentlemen will address the people at the following times and places:

Nutbush, Warren,	"	16.
Johnsons, Johnston,	"	19.
Gardners', Wake,	"	21.
Pratt's, Orange,	"	23.
Harrison's old Store, Franklin,	"	25.
Rolesville, Wake,	"	27.
Hilliardston, Nash,	"	29.
Old Fields, Nash,	"	30.
O'Neals', Johnston,	August	1.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC.

English Affairs—Prospects of Peace—France being for Either that or War—The Swiss Difficulty—Shocking Earthquakes, Plague and Cholera in Paris—Russia Lessening her Demands—War Rumors—Cotton Steady—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c.

NEW YORK, July 10. The steamer Atlantic has arrived, bringing 140 passengers, and Liverpool dates of the 29th ult. The city of Manchester arrived out on the evening of the 27th ult.

ENGLAND.—The British news is uninteresting. The tax bill had finally passed Parliament.

Long debates had taken place in regard to the Indian governments.

Very little was said about Turkish affairs. The general belief was that peace would be maintained. Insurance risks to the Danube were advancing.

An Australian Steamship Company via Canaca had been chartered.

The strike at Stockport and Blackburn among the cotton operatives continues partially, but at Manchester the employers and workmen have not come to an open rupture.

Mr. Van Buren was at Birmingham. Mrs. Stowe was in Wales.

The crops in Ireland were luxuriant, and the weather in England generally favorable. In the North of Scotland rain was much wanted.

FRANCE.—The proposed action of France in regard to the Turkish question was not officially known; but it was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding to know whether her intentions were for peace or war, France being ready for either. The report adds that Napoleon has consented to withhold the note at the earnest entreaty of M. Kisselef, the Russian Minister.

M. Lemonie had been charged with a private mission to La Plata.

The Bank had declared a semi-annual divend of 70 francs.

Agricultural accounts from the Southern Departments were bad, several districts having been inundated.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospect of a settlement of the Swiss difficulty is brightening. It was expected that the blockade of the Piedmontese frontier would soon be raised.

ITALY.—The reported attempt of an outbreak in Lombardy is unfounded. The appointment of Count Burger to supercede Strasoldo, excites hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Hostilities had not yet broken out between Turkey and Russia, and the belief gains ground that war will not ensue. Russia, however, continues to collect troops along the Danubian frontier, and the Turks do not cease their warlike preparations.

Baron Bunck, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, and was understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, of what nature was not known.

PERSIA.—Advices from Ezeromu to June 3d bring intelligence of an extraordinary earthquake which had occurred during the night, by which 12,000 persons were killed. The plague broke out next day from their unburied corpses.

Inundations and the cholera had fearfully ravaged Teheran, and the locusts had done immense damage at Ispahan.

The City of Shiruz was also totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of May 1st.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton has continued steady since the sailing of the America. The sales of the three day's foot up 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 and exporters 2,000 bales. The quotations are fair Orleans 6¾, middling 6 1-16d., fair Upland and Mocile 6½d., middling 5 15-16d.

Breadstuffs are in good demand at 6d. a 1s. per bbl. advance in flour, and 1s. per quarter advance in white corn.

Provisions.—Beef and Pork were unchanged. Bacon dull.

Sugar and rice were in good demand at stiffer rates.

Coffee in moderate request at prices favoring buyers.

Money easy; Consols 98½.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, June 29. Paris dates of Friday state that the funds opened with a rise, but in consequence of a reported invasion of the Danubian provinces by Russia, received a sudden check and closed at a decline.

Vienna dates of the 24th state that Russia no longer insists on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee, in the form of a note.

Paris advices of Monday say that a private letter from Jassy, Moldavia, June 17th, states that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through the day previous, on his way to Constantinople, with another ultimatum giving notice that, if it was not accepted in eight days, a Russian army would immediately cross among the frontiers and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of Jassy.

Athens dates of the 18th state that King Otho was arming a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects, in case of a neutral war.

HORRID MURDER.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS SON CRUELLY SHOT WHILE ASLEEP IN BED! We heard yesterday of an effort (which is likely to prove but too successful) made by one or two negroes belonging to Mr. Henry Birdsong of Sussex, to kill him and his son, which in atrocity, is almost unparalelled in the history of crime.

The particulars of this revolting affair reached here Saturday through a gentleman who had been despatched to this city expressly to convey home a daughter of Mr. B. who has been boarding in the family of one of our citizens for the purpose of receiving an education. So far as we have been enabled to gather them they are as follows:

At a late hour on Friday night last, Mr. Henry Birdsong and his little son who was lying in bed by his side, were both shot through one of the windows of his chamber. The shooting was done with a double barrel gun heavily loaded with buck shot. The load entered one leg of Mr. B.'s son, at the thigh, passed entirely through, and terribly lacerated the other. Mr. B. also received an entire load in his abdomen, which proves that both barrels of the gun were discharged. They were not dead when the young gentleman left that brought the news to this city, but their recovery was considered impossible.

There seems to be no doubt but that the awful deed was committed by Mr. B.'s own slaves, as it was done with his own gun which was found near the window. The window through which the cruel deed was committed, is elevated some seven or eight feet from the ground, but a temporary scaffold was erected by fixing two barrels under it, and then placing a plank across, upon which the fiends stood, and took their aim.

It is thought there were two concerned in the bloody transaction. Mr. Birdsong resides in the lower end of Sussex, near the Surry line, about thirty-five miles from this city. He has many friends and acquaintances in Petersburg, who will deeply regret to hear of this sad occurrence.

We understand the most intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and that the citizens are determined, if possible, to have the fullest punishment meted out to the perpetrators of such an outrage. *Express of yesterday.*

In addition to the above, we learn that the child died on Saturday about 11 o'clock, and that Mr. Birdsong was thought not to be so well. The servant girl has confessed that she took the gun and put it out of the house, but for whom she has not said. Four of Mr. B.'s negroes have been arrested, and there is no doubt that the whole truth will be brought out.

A CITY WITH TWELVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS DESTROYED. In the foreign news by the Atlantic, published yesterday, it is stated that, on the 1st of May, the City of Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed, with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of 40,000 persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824, it has greatly declined in both, most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.

We see in the Whig papers a statement that 719 is the grand total of removals from office by the administration since the 4th March. Whigs think this a great number; forgetting that in 1840, Frank Granger removed *seventeen hundred* Democrats from the Post Office Departments alone!

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11th, 1853.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The first of this month was another St. Bartholomew's. Many heads in the various departments have fallen, but like the famed Medusa new ones have as quickly formed to supply their places. "Such is the state of man." The law examining the Clerks of the various Departments, and classifying them, took effect on the 1st, and many have been dropped, some lowered, and others advanced. This has necessarily produced many changes.

The weather has been most oppressively hot. This, with the above agitating causes of excitement, renders Washington any thing but an agreeable place. But it is hoped that cooler weather, and more agreeable times will come, and our people survive the *hegira* of so many Whigs and the income of the Democrats.

General Pierce looks as calm as a summer's morning upon the moving of the elements, and pursues the high destiny of his elevated station with calmness. He leaves the city on Monday, the 11th inst., to be present by invitation at the opening of the Chrystal Palace at New York. He will be accompanied by Messrs. Guthrie, Davis, Cushing, and others. There is of necessity some that will complain of any Administration. But the Government of this nation was never in safer or purer hands. The result will prove this The nation will hear of no Galphins under Pierce, this you may depend upon. He will walk with unflinching nerve in the footsteps of Jefferson and Jackson, and bring the good ship of state, once more, upon the track of the Constitution and Republicanism. No President has, in our day, assumed the reins of Government, backed by such an array of popular affection. No one has ever been more solicitous of doing what is right, and avoiding what is wrong. At the same time no one has used fewer efforts to gain popular applause. In his case the theory of the lamented Lowndes has been verified—"the Presidency was an office neither to be sought or avoided." The office sought the man, not the man the office. His cabinet sustain him in his patriotic course. Your own countryman, Mr. Dobbin, wins upon the favor of all who approach him. At the head of the Navy, his duties are constant and severe; but indefatigable and untiring, he discharges them with satisfaction to all, and to the admiration of his friends. His kindness of disposition, while it has spared many from your State in office, is a like commendable to his head and heart, and renders him a universal favorite with all.

Your countryman, Mr. McRae, recently appointed Consul at Paris, sailed on the 9th instant, in the ship Baltic from New York. His health appears very delicate, but it is hoped the climate of "sunny France" will restore him.

Judge Strange has been spending a few days here, entirely on private business. He has left for New York, to visit the opening of the Chrystal Palace.

There has been some complaint of injustice in the classification of Clerks among our North Carolina friends. General Cowan has been assigned to a most laborious post, and yet his salary is reduced. You have seen the card of Jos. D. Ward declining the place assigned him, and his wounds have been healed by an appointment vice Dr. R. J. Powell—who has left his office in the General Post Office (Auditor's) because his services and talents were not properly appreciated. Our quondam friend, Col. Philo White, once Editor of your paper, now resident of Wisconsin, has been appointed Charge to Equador, where he can enjoy the hot weather, talk Spanish, and write letters. Col. White is active and enterprising, and will do his duty with promptness and fidelity. Our minister to Mexico, Col. James Gadsden of South Carolina, is here, receiving instructions as to the important post he will occupy.

Gen. A. O. P. Nicholson is here and engaged in conducting the editorial columns of the Union. As a statesman he is able and experienced; as a politician conservative and safe, and as a scholar "a rare and ripe one." He will prove a pillar of strength to the Administration, in the storms which may assail it in the coming Congress. Elements of complaints from Georgia and New Hampshire begin to show that it is not sufficient that right is done, but right must be manifest and published to the country. In General Nicholson will be found an able defender and fearless supporter.

I have now given you the detail of matters which I hope may interest you, and you may hear perhaps again from MACON.

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: In the last Standard there is a communication, signed "A Wake Democrat," which is calculated to make a false impression, and does Mr. Venable a palpable wrong. He says Mr. V. is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba on any terms, when the fact is, he is only opposed to its acquisition by filibustering. And if the Wake Democrat had read Mr. V.'s speech in the House of Representatives he would have there seen that he took the strongest ground against any European influence being used over it, and before it should pass out of the hands of Spain into any other but our own he would go to war first.

Then, again, he says Mr. V. is in favor of the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, among the States. Now here the Wake Democrat willfully or ignorantly perverts the fact, for Mr. V. on all occasions denies the Constitutional right in Congress to distribute among the States any money from the Public Treasury.

Again, he says Mr. V. is opposed to the Compromise, meaning he voted against it, and therefore is a disunionist. Sage conclusion! I would ask him if every man that voted against the Compromise, or may have been against it, thinking it did not do the South justice, is to be classed among the disunionists? If so, four-fifths of the Democratic party, (as well as many Whigs) in the South are disunionists. These charges have frequently been made against the Democratic party by the Whig press, but never before by one calling himself a Democrat.

So sensible was a Wake Democrat, that the blow he was aiming at Mr. V., would not fell him, that he calls on Hercules, you Mr. Holden for help, with your strong arm, and concludes by stating that many expect three hundred majority for Mr. L. This is intended for effect, out of Wake County, or he cannot be what he says he is, a Wake Democrat, and not know that Mr. Venable will get a majority in the County. I am done with a Wake Democrat.

I will now say a word to the Democrats of the District. You cannot be indifferent to the aspect of affairs around you. We have two Democratic and one Whig candidate in the field; if we suffer ourselves to split and divide we may be thwarted in our choice, and a Whig elected. To prevent this let us unite, as one man, on the strongest candidate. Who is he?—there cannot be a reasonable doubt but what Mr. Venable is the strongest man. Then to the polls, on the 4th of August, and elect him who will reflect credit on the Metropolitan District of North Carolina.

ANOTHER WAKE DEMOCRAT.

THE LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD. There is a cedar tree growing in the mountains of Caleveras county California, about 20 miles northwest of Murphy's, which is said to be the largest in the world.

At the ground, its circumference was 92 feet; 4 feet above that it was 88; and ten feet above that it was 61 feet in circumference; and after that the tapering of the shaft was very gradual. Its height is 300 feet. This tree is by no means a deformity, as most trees with large trunks are. It is throughout one of perfect symmetry, while its enormous proportions inspire the beholder with emotion of awe and sublimity. Elegance and beauty are inseparable concomitants of its grandeur.

MORE ABOUT UNCLE TOM. The New York *National Democrat* of yesterday says:

"Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe, it is said in our foreign news, recently 'went out riding' with a person in Paris, who was arrested on his return and hurried off to jail. What does this mean? Has this paragon of all goodness and disinterestedness—this pet of the anti-slavery cabal—this most conscientious receiver of British pennies—*gone down* from Stafford House among what the Cockneys would call "the well-mob?" *O! tempora! O! mores!*"

"We wish," says the Presbyterian Quarterly *Review*, "that Mr. Dickens could be persuaded for once, if only for the sake of variety and truth to nature, to become acquainted with one decent minister of any denomination, and give us his portrait as an offset to the disgusting hypocrites he delights to paint. Is there no such thing as an honest man in England preaching the Gospel?"

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

RICHMOND, July 11.

TOBACCO. The market on Friday was very active, and general prices were fully as high, if not a shade higher than they were at the date of our last report. On Sunday there was a fine rain, which we hope was a general one. The market on Monday showed no falling off in prices, and we thought it was as spirited as at the close of the past week. The impression is gaining decided strength that the inspections this year will be but little larger, if as large, as they were last year, the crop in weight is likely to be considerably less than the last; added to this, the general receipts of loose tobacco have been very considerably less this year than they were last year. One fine yellow hhd. of full weight sold to-day at $55 72, and another of the same crop at $24 25.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

Sales of Tobacco by N. M. MARTIN & CO.: 1 hhd W. B. Pursell at $9 50; 2 Mrs. A. W. Archer at 10 75 and 11 25; 1 Mrs. S. D. Hankins at 9; 1 C. O. Lipscomb at 12; 1 N. H. White at 12 50; 2 at 10 25 and 10 75; 2 Estate A. P. Wright at 10 and 10 75; 2 J. Sims at 9 75 and 11 50; 3 Mrs. S. West at 7 50, 10 25 and 11 50; 1 F. Knott at 7 75; 1 M. Satterwhite at 9; 1 P. Mitchell at 11; 2 C. Womble at 6 25 and 11; 1 W. A. Quincey at 10 87; 1 W. A. Chapman at 9 50; 2 W. J. Newmon at 11 and 12 50; 8 Mrs. M. C. Jones, 2 at 7, 7 75, 8, 8 87, 9, 10 37 and 12 25; 4 W. Irby at 10 50, 10 62, 11 75 and 12 70; 5 Jno Bullock at 7, 3 at 10 and 1 at 10 25; 2 Maj. W. M. Smeed at 7 and 7 25; 1 Jas Bullock at 11 25; 1 E. F. Williamson 10 25, 1 Mrs. N. Bullock at 10 25; 2 S. D. Wright at 8; 2 G. W. Cunningham at 8 87 and 11 25; 4 Geo. T. Baskervill at 10 50, 2 at 10 75 and 11 75; 2 W. B. Rodwell at 10 62 and 12 75; Col. C. E. Hamilton at 9 75; 1 W. O. Goode at 8 62; 2 Mrs. M. A. Bulthrop at 8 25 and 10 25; 1 R. N. Kearny at 12; 1 Capt. W. Hunt at 9 50; 1 J. E. Trisby at 9; 1 N. B. Massenburg at 7 75; 2 E. Terry at 7 75 and 9; 2 Jno. C. Davis at 12 25 and 14; 2 Jas Stamper at 11 and 13; 1 J. Morgan at 4; 1 J. Stainback at 13 25; 1 J. M. Daniel at 13; 1 T. P. Paschall at 12; 1 Dr. A. Plummer at 13; 2 E. N. Watkins at 11; 2 W. H. Boyd at 13—the last 13 hhds to N. H. Thornton—1 Dr. A. Plummer at 15 50 and 1 G Tinsdale at 16 25 to C. Wortham—1 W. P. Solomon at 13 25; 1 A. W. King at 15; 1 Thos. E. Green at 13 25; 1 Col. C. E. Hamilton at 13 25; 1 T. P. Paschall at 17—the last 5 to A. Thomas & Son—1 J Morgan; 3 E. W. Watkins, 2 at 15 and 1 at 15 25, and 1 J. S. Norwood at 17 75—the last 5 hhds to T. & S. Hardgrove.

HIGH PRICES FOR HALIFAX TOBACCO. Sales of three hhds. tobacco for Mr. R. S. Mills, of Halifax county, by Barksdale & Read:

No. 1, weighing, 1,310 nett, to Mr. Jas. Thomas, at $55 75 per 100.

No. 2, weighing 1,380 nett, to do., at $24 25 per 100.

No. 3, weighing 910 nett, to Capt. E. A. Smith, at $13 40 per 100.

MARRIED.

In Person Co., on the 5th inst., by J. W. Cuningham Esq, Mr. James O. Little to Miss Catharine Johnson of Campbell co., Va.

In Warren county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. O. Burton, Mr. E. B. Perry, of Perry Conty, Alabama, to Miss Sallie Burges, daughter of John Burges Esq.

Near Warrenton on Thursday evening 30th ult., by Henry I. Macon, Esq., Mr. Wm. H. Johnson to Miss Frances Ann Parrish.

In Warrenton on Thursday evening 30th ult., by Wm. Plummer, Esq., Mr. S. M. Cates to Miss Amanda Rooker.

In Franklin county, on Sunday 26th ult., by Rev. P. H. Joyner, Mr. Gray Stokes to Miss Sallie Ann Stogall.

In Franklin county, on Saturday 18th ult., by Lewis Bartholomew, Esq., Mr. Robert Burnett to Miss Martha Evans.

In Bladen county, on 19th May, Daniel Simmons, Esq., of Sampson county, to Miss Nancy Robinson. Also, on the 28th, Malcom Robinson, Esq., to Miss Marion, daughter of Shadwick Smith, Esq., of Sampson.

County Court Clerkship.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.
March 2d, 1853. 31—tc.

WE are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.
April 7th, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce OSBORNE BOWERS as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August Election. If elected, he will devote himself, with untiring assiduity, to the discharge of the duties of the office.
March 18, 1853. 50—tc.

WE are requested to announce JEFF. UTLEY as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of the County of Wake, at the ensuing August election.
April 8, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce JOHN L. TERRELL as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court of Wake.
April 8, 1853. 47—tc.

FOUND,

ON Saturday morning last, on Fayetteville street, a sum of money which the owner can have by calling at the Post Office and describing it to
W. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, July 12th, 1853. 67—

Notice.

ON Friday, the 15th instant, the Commissioners will proceed to let out, to the lowest bidder, the work of building, or repairing, the Bridge across Neuse River, known as Battle's Bridge.
July 11th, 1853. 67—1t.

State of North Carolina, Watauga County.

IN EQUITY TO AUGUST TERM, A. D., 1853.

John Dugger, sen., and others against Michael Snider and others.

IT being made to appear that Solomon B. Snider, Joseph Snider, William Snider, Isaac Snider and Baker Snider, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, commanding the said non-resident parties to appear in the Court of Equity for said County, at the next Term, to be held at the Court House in Boone on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1853, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them and complainant's bill heard *ex parte*.

Witness, J. W. Councill, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office on 21st June, 1853.

J. W. COUNCILL, C. M. E.

Boone, Watauga co., July 4, 1853. 979—w6w.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living nine miles west of Raleigh, in August last, my negro boy ABEL. Said boy is of a dark color, forty years old, and weighs about 140 pounds. He has a wife at Sidney Ivey's, in this County, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. Turner, Jas Stuart, and Kimbrough Jones, in Cumberland County. All persons are forewarned not to harbor said boy.

CORBIN EDWARDS.

Wake County, June 25, 1853. 978—5tw pd.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy. Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address
Dr. W. HARTSFIELD.
Forestville, N. C.
May 12th, 1853. 972—15thJuly.

FALL Session

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and his friends, and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained.

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevcinitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

Per meal,	25 cents,
" day,	75 "
" week,	$4 50 "

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week. T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of Tuition for the English branches,	$10
French Language,	5
Latin,	5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing,	15
Oil Painting,	20
Music on the Piano and Guitar,	20
Instruction in vocal music gratis.	

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

$10 REWARD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

Oxford Male Academy.

THE next session of the Oxford Male Academy will commence the 2nd Monday in July.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

Oxford, June 2nd, 1853. 58—5w.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS Irish Burnt Washington City Lime, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

ALSO,

400 Barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For sale by

NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., July 5th, 1853. 67—

MISS H. W. MERRELL and MRS. BLOOD propose opening a School for the instruction of young Ladies and Misses at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on Monday the 11th of July.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 6th, 1853. 67—

A. & H. HARRIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, Va.

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April 19, 1853. 44—1y.

Just Opened,

SOME very fine Braceletts, and full setts of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

May 24, 1853. 54—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 15th July.

Terms as heretofore.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

June 28, 1853. 65—w3w.

The Book of the Day.

Now ready, the tenth thousand of "The Lofty and the Lowly, or Good in All, and None All-Good." By MARIA J. McINTOSH, author of "Two Lives," "Charms and Counter-Charms," "Evenings at Donaldson Manor," &c., &c. 2 vols. 12 mo.; cloth.

Life, in its varied relations at the North and the South, is the theme of this work. In its graphic delineations of character, truthfulness of representation, and stirring realities of life, it will hardly give place to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The authoress is well known to the public by her many charming works of fiction, and her life has been passed at the North and South. The nobleness of her sentiments, her elevated and candid views, her genuine feelings of humanity, and the elegance and eloquence of her pen, are brought out in these pages with their full brilliancy and effect.

A FEW CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

"As to its literary merits, we can honestly commend it as a charming story, and for its moral influence, we think the admirers of Uncle Tom's Cabin will not find their dislike for slavery greatly lessened by its perusal, while they may be persuaded to cherish a kinder feeling towards those whose lot is cast amid the institutions of the South."—*Cincinnati Magazine.*

"It is a book of great interest, written in a candid, truthful spirit—the arrangement of the plot and incidents is skilful, and the work abounds in passages of great pathos and of thrilling interest."—*Boston Journal.*

"A good book, commendable in spirit and creditable in execution—it will make its way in public favor, and win for its accomplished author the commendation of all dispassionate readers."—*Daily Times.*

"Written in a most admirable tone, and with manifest sincerity."—*Troy Whig.*

"Miss McIntosh will certainly find a host of very earnest admirers of the "Lofty and the Lowly."—*Tribune.*

"Her sketch of character and incidents show that she is perfectly familiar with the ground upon which she treads."—*Journal.*

"We assure our readers they will arise from the perusal of these pages impressed with the important lesson they contain."—*Gazette.*

"The characters are depicted with force and eloquence."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The most eager novel reader will find himself satisfied with the novelty of incidents with which this book is filled."—*Charleston Gazette.*

"Written with a great refinement of feeling."—*Reading Gazette.*

"The book throughout exhibits great dramatic power, fine knowledge of character, and unusual command of language."—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

"I places Miss McIntosh in the fro t rank of Americ n Novelists."—*Utica Gazette.*

"We cordially recommend this noble romance."—*Ontario Repository.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 4th, 1853. 67—

HENRY D. TURNER,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Stationer,

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLISHER of the Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz:

Term Reports,	Law & Equity,	in	1	Vol.
Conference,	do	do	1	do
Haywood's ditto,	do	do	2	do
Battle's Haywood,	do	do	1	do
Taylor's Law Repository,	do	do	1	do
Murphy's Reports,	do	do	3	do
Hawks' Reports,	do	do	4	do
Devereux's Law,		do	4	do
Devereux's Equity,		do	2	do
Dev. & Battle's Law,		do	3	do
Dev. & Battle's Equity,		do	2	do
Iredell's Law,		do	13	do
Iredell's Equity		do	7	do
Iredell's Digest of the Reports from the commencement up to the year 1845,		do	4	do

N. C. Form Book. Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention, or Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1853.

Martin's History of North Carolina; Jones History of North Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North Carolina by Jones. Farmer's Own Book, or Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Raleigh, July 2, 1853. 66—

HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE first session of this School will open on the 11th day of July, and continue twenty-one weeks. It will be under the supervision of the subscriber, who is a graduate of the University, and trusts, as he has had some experience in teaching, that he will be able to impart good moral and mental instruction to his pupils, and prepare them for any College in the Union.

In governing his school he subscriber will exercise a rigid discipline, and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on the branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, running to Evans' Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excelle..t board, lights, washing, and bedding included, can be readily obtained at A. W. Jones', Esq., and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. Tuition is charged from the time of entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans' Mills, June 30th, 1853. 980—w4w.

JOHNSTON ACADEMY,

JOHN W. STUART, Principal.

WE, having employed Mr. JOHN W. STUART, ho was educated at Randolph Macon College, Va., and comes recommended for having attained to the highest grade of scholarship and sustained an unexceptionable good moral character, while at that Institution, announce to the former patrons, and the public generally, that the next session will commence on the 27th of June. The Academy is situated in the west end of the county, near the Wake line, in as healthy and agreeable a community as any to be found, and affords, we think, facilities for as thorough instruction as any School of the kind in the State.

The expenses, per session of 22 weeks, are as follows:

For spelling, reading, and writing, $8.

For Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and the higher branches $10.

For Classics $14.

Board can be had in families convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For the competency and good moral character of Mr. Stuart, refer to the Faculty of R. M. College.

DR. J. T. LEACH, Chairman.

TRUSTEES. Rev. T. Gerrard, W. D. Turner, Capt. Simon Smith, A. J. Leach, John McClane, W. R. Moore.

July 1, 1853 66—2t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Mills on House's Creek, in Wake County, formerly the property of Richard Smith, dec., five miles north-west of Raleigh. The machinery for manufacturing flour and grinding corn is of the best kind—the stream of water is unfailing, and the custom of the Mill is large. Also, a Saw-Mill, the machinery of which, together with that of the other Mill, is as good as new. These Mills are situated within two miles of the Central Railroad, and ready access can thus be had to the markets of Raleigh, Wilmington, Norfolk and Petersburg. Four acres of ground attached will be sold with the Mills, but the minerals in the land will be reserved; and the machinery on the premises for grinding black lead will also be reserved.

This valuable property is offered at private sale, but if not sold before the 15th of July, 1853, it will be exposed on that day at public sale.

The premises will be shown to persons wishing to examine them, by Mr. S. S. Barbee.

PENELOPE SMITH.

Raleigh, July 1, 1853. 65—3w.

WILLIAM S. MASON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

F. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE,

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

At Sterling Spikes', on Saturday, 9th July, 1853.
At Robert Adams', on Monday, 11th July.
At Cedar Level, on Tuesday, 12th July,
At Grady's, on Wednesday, 13th July.
At Oakley's, on Thursday, 14th July.
At Laws' Store, on Friday, 15th July.
At G. W. Thompson's, on Saturday, 16th July.
At Pranklin's on Monday, 18th July.
At Green Level, on Tuesday, 19th July.
At Dupree's, on Wednesday, 20th July.
At Gardner's on Thursday, 21st July.
At Banks', on Friday, 22d July.
At Busbee's, on Saturday, 23d July.
At Dunnsville, on Monday, 25th July.
At Forestville, on Tuesday, 26th July.
At Rolesville, on Wednesday, 27th July.
At Horton's on Thursday, 28th July.
At Hood's, on Friday, 29th July.
At Wakefield, on Saturday, 30th July.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above mentioned, for persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, Sh'ff.

July 1, 1853. 66—2t.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH

AND VICINITY.

PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*

WE are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth, to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express"

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay St., N. Y.
do do Bollinbrook st. Peters'g.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

*** On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD our interest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchadize, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner.) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, cheap place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public of the Cape Fear region, that they will have for sale 60 of the finest young mules ever raised in Kentucky, at Egypt, on Deep River, on the 27th and 28th inst., at Fayetteville on the 3d and 4th proximo, and at Elizabeth about the 7th.

The mules are out of thoroughbred mares, sired by the mammoth and warrior Jacks—the finest blood known. They are from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands high, smooth and handsome; equal in form for strength and action to the best horses. They do not hesitate to say that i' is the finest lot or mules that has ever been drove to North Carolina. They respectfully invite all persons fond of looking at fine stock to give them a call and examine and look for themselves. They feel assured that no person will regret anything except not buying. Persons wishing any further particulars, will please address the undersigned at Fayetteville.

R. H. GRANT, Wilmington, N. C.,
Messrs. DUGALS, Elizabeth, do. and
Gen. HAYWOOD, Raleigh, do.

H. T. WILSON.

June 24, 1853. 64—2t.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones.* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

THE Subscriber offers for sale an Elegant HOUSE and LOT in the town of Oxford, with or without a small FARM adjoining of 137½ acres. It is unnecessary to describe the mansion or the beauty of the situation, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. L. M. JIGGITTS.

June 24, 1853. 978—w4w.

☞ Register and Biblical Recorder insert one month.

DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER to be published by the 10th or 15th of July, in Portsmouth, Va., L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Daily for Town and Daily mails	$5
Tri-Weekly for the Country	$3

Address the Proprietor.

Portsmouth, Va., June 21st, 1853. 64—

LOST OR MISPLACED.

THE subscribers, on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance County, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No 1509 payable at Danville- one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R & D. C. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of

MUIR & BRYAN,

For the purpose of conducting a

Wholesale Hardware Business,

In the City of Petersburg.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.

Petersburg, July 1st 1853. 66—1m.

$20 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, a negro woman, MALINDAY, who ranaway from the plantation of Peterson Ivey, in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Holly Springs, N. C.

P. B. BURT, Adm.,
of P. IVEY.

June 28, 1853. 65—4w.

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

PARISEN & KING'S

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS.

PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.

REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and 'JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y, and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner,	Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack,	Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey,	Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule,	Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby,	Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor,	Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell,	Weldon, N. C.
John Nutt,	Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner,	Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid,	Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings,	Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet,	Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce,	Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield,	Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke,	Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen,	Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE. Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships,

VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.

Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY."

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip*; and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptness, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STYLED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St., Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.

A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,

Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,

Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,

Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,

Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,

Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,

Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,

Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.

Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,

Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,

Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,

Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

MIDWAY MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N, C,

THE next session of this School will open on the 2nd Monday in July ensuing, and continue five mynths. Being situated in a section of country remarkable for health, intelligence and refinement, it offers peculiar inducements as a resort for those desiring the acquisition af mental culture without the hazard of health or morals. The courses of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of an English and Classical School. Good board may be obtained in highly respectable families—Col. Jourdan F. and Jones, J. J. Jones, $7,00 per month.

Terms of Tuition, per Session:

For the English course,	$10,00
For the Classical,	15,00

While it is desirable, and thought highly important that pupils should enter at the opening of the session they may nevertheless enter at any time and pay from the time of entrance; but when entered, they will be charged for the remainder of the session, except by special agreement to the contrary.

ISAAC H. BRIDGES, *Principal.*

June 15, 1852. 776—5w.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8. The swift and elegant Steamship's,

JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER, Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

GREENSBOROUGH

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

CLASSICAL AND

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

BY L. WADDELL, A. M.

THE second Session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

James M. Towles, Esq. Raleigh,
Wilson Whitaker, Esq. Wake County,
Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.
Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. Raleigh,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Virginia,
Rev. R. H. Phillips, Virginia Female Inst. Staunton,
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. Baxter. Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U S Court, Lexington,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, late Secretary of the Interior, aunton,
Dr. F. T. Striblin, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D. Prince Edward co. Va.
Rev. J. Smyth, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 24—1y.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Appl to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill ..C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

TO MERCHANTS.—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we redetermined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to vizit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

TO the Public.—*A perfect Luxury in Summ* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles. pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmerette and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do. Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties. Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

June 15, 1853. 62—tf.

WORKS.

WEST SIDE OF RALEIGH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, [illegible] PROPRIETOR,

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUDRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the cit